

A WEEK'S LEGISLATIVE WORK

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS PUT IN A NUTSHELL.

Gen. Logan's Army Bill—The Congressional Library Building—Senator Spooner on Offensive Partisanship—The President and Senate Dispute Still Waging.

An amusing incident occurred in the Senate Friday. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was laid before the Senate by the president pro tem, and when it was read, it was discovered that it was in reply to a resolution adopted in executive session. When the words "executive session" were read, Chief Clerk Gilfill quickly stopped reading, folded the document, and returned it to the president pro tem. Senators looked at each other in surprise. Mr. Platt asked if the communication was marked "executive," and upon being informed that it was not, said, "in that case it is for the open session." Mr. Cockrell took the same view, saying that if it were not marked "confidential" the open session was entitled to it. The president pro tem, Mr. Sherman, asserted very emphatically that the communication was "executive business," and would be submitted to the Senate in executive session.

The chair then placed before the Senate the resolution reported from the Judiciary Committee regarding the removal of the Attorney General to furnish papers called for by the Senate.

Mr. Spooner resumed the floor and continued his speech in support of the resolutions reported by the majority of the committee.

Mr. Salisbury said he was unwilling to content himself with a silent vote on the question before the Senate. The President had sought no conference with the Senate. He had been brought here by the Republican side of this chamber as to a matter that was not within the jurisdiction of the Senate.

Mr. Colquhoun followed the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn.

At 4:20 p. m. the Senate adjourned till Monday next.

A number of bills of a private character were reported to the Senate from committees, after which the House went into committee on the whole on the private calendar.

At the evening session the House passed thirty pension bills. The last bill to be considered was that granting a pension of \$8,000 a year to the widow of Gen. W. S. Hancock.

In the Senate Monday Mr. Logan submitted the following resolutions, and asked that it might be printed and lie on the table. He would call it up on some future day and submit some remarks on it.

Resolved, That the sessions of the Senate commonly known as executive sessions, in which they apply to nominations, confirmations, or rejections shall be printed and lie on the table, and that a public record of the same shall be kept, inasmuch as legislative sessions.

The chair laid the resolutions on the table, Mr. Logan's bill to increase the efficiency of the army.

Mr. Logan, at the suggestion of the Secretary of War, moved for some further amendments of detail to the bill, and they were agreed to.

Mr. Hale then moved to strike out the second section, which provides for a further force of 30,000 enlisted men in the army.

In referring to the fisheries question, Mr. Logan said: Suppose, some of these years, that Canada should send us a million row boats. I believe there is a fort in the senator's state.

Mr. Hale, Fort Preble, in Portland Harbor.

Mr. Logan, Suppose some 500 or 600 Canadians should run down to Fort Preble.

Mr. Hale, I do not think they would get there.

Mr. Logan, How would you stop them?

Mr. Hale, The people would stop them.

Mr. Logan, You have at Fort Preble, I believe, thirty-five men.

Mr. Hale, and not much of a garrison, but the proposed increase would not add materially to its strength.

The Canadian Indians, however, he said, would never get as far as Portland whether we had an army or not.

Mr. Logan, In other words, the people of Maine would "lick" the Canadians before they got to Portland?

Mr. Hale, Well, on that theory we do not want any army at all. Of course if you are going to rely entirely on the people that is one thing, but if you are in fact having an army at all you would be willing to keep it at least in proper form of organization.

Here the debate was cut off by limitation of time, and the chair laid before the Senate the Judiciary Committee resolutions.

Mr. Colquhoun took the floor in opposition to the majority report. If there were a question, Mr. Colquhoun said, that should be settled, it was the one that involved the rights of the people.

It had been settled by the constitution, and by the first Congress, and had remained settled for a century and a half.

Mr. Burrows, of Georgia, chairman of the committee on postoffices and postroads, briefly explained the provisions of the bill.

At 5 o'clock, Mr. Logan, in a speech of about an hour, said that the bill was a measure of justice to the people, and that it was a measure of justice to the people.

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and have the session close, leaving all those troublesome constitutional questions to be raised in the recesses. The papers called for by the Senate should be submitted to the Senate, and the Senate should be informed of the action of the House on the bill. Mr. Jackson said, in the original tenure of office bill, but was specifically struck out by the Senate. The President's action was also true, as a matter of fact, that Gen. Grant and other Presidents, in submitting nominations to the Senate, had used interchangeably the words "removed" and "suspended." Mr. Jackson inferred that they did, but was not sure.

Mr. Edmunds thought they did. He said that President Hayes had called on him to explain whether the form of nomination was "vice or 'removed' person when, in fact, the person had been suspended" meant a "removal" or not. Mr. Edmunds replied that it did not imply anything of the kind, but only meant that the person was removed if the Senate consented to the removal. That fact, Mr. Edmunds said, could be found on the journals of the Senate.

Mr. Jackson, in concluding his remarks, said: "I see nothing in this but an attempt to encroach on the functions and rights of the Executive, and of obstructing him in his duties. The President, for the past half century, has acted with more moderation; none with more conscientious regard for the rights of the Senate, and yet at the very outset of his administration he is to be obstructed in this way on grounds wholly unwarranted. He may well appeal from this Senate to the country, for the country will sustain him in his position."

Mr. George followed, also in opposition to the majority report.

At the morning hour Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, on behalf of the committee on war claims, called up and the House passed the Fourth of July claims bill. (The provisions of this bill were published in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of the 20th instant. The amount involved in the bill is \$18,000,000.)

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

A point of order was pending against the clause appropriating \$1,000 for annual allowance to Capt. L. H. Pratt while in the service of the United States.

The discussion which ensued, though confined to the technicalities of the rules, which were interpreted by the majority of the committee, was an earnest and at times excited and noisy matter for more than an hour and a half.

The issue was whether the clause was in order by reason of similar clauses contained in previous appropriation bills, though not authorized by the House.

Mr. Nelson pursued his announced intention by raising a point of order against the appropriations for the Salem (Oregon) Indian reservation.

Pending a decision the committee rose.

Mr. Burrows, of Missouri, submitted the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill, and it was agreed to.

While this was being done Mr. Wellborn, of Kansas, and others surrounded Mr. Nelson and appealed to him to depart from his policy in regard to the Indian bill, but he was unmoved.

Debate upon Gen. Logan's bill to increase the efficiency of the army was continued during the morning hour Wednesday.

Mr. Teller opposed the increase of the army and advocated a reduction of the number of Indian children from hostile tribes, placing them in industrial schools, and, if necessary, in the hands of the State.

The hour of 2 o'clock arriving, the army bill went into committee on the whole.

Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate in opposition to the majority report. He entered upon an exhaustive analysis of the bill, and showed that it was a measure of justice to the people.

Mr. Hale, who had been in the minority, made a speech in support of the bill.

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principle of the government and the good administration thereof," then he should be considered in the manner provided by the constitution. That was a matter for the House of Representatives to propose. The resolutions now before the Senate constituted a trivial and inconsequential measure compared to the study and straight-forward action of the House of Representatives for the punishment of a public official who fully recanted or disobeyed to law. These resolutions were simply intended to keep Republicans in office. There was nothing more certain, however, than that the people understood the object.

Mr. Voorhees heatedly indorsed Mr. Cleveland's action in making removals, so far as action had been had, and he would heartily indorse the President's action in the same direction if it went a thousand leagues farther.

Mr. Evans addressed the Senate in support of the majority report. The resolution, he said, declared that the demand made by the Judiciary Committee on the Attorney General for papers called for by the committee, had been complied with, and that neither his duty nor the instruction of the President justified him in his refusal to comply with the demand.

Mr. Evans read from the report of the majority of the Judiciary Committee, relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of the House of Representatives, and that the Senate was subject to the call of either house of Congress. On this admission, he said, he would not be able to do but little doubt as to the vote on the resolutions before the Senate.

Mr. Call followed in opposition to the majority report. Mr. Evans's report, he said, had placed his subject upon a new and different ground. That was that we should maintain the constitutionality of the Senate by the propositions which the President might make in regard to the subject of removals. He would not be confirmed here, but he would be confirmed here, and he would be confirmed here.

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